

## Arafat to visit Jordan

AMMAN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat will visit Amman shortly for talks with King Hussein, Palestinian sources said Wednesday. The sources could not give an exact date for the visit but said it would take place before the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, meets in Algiers on Feb. 14. Mr. Arafat, who is now in Aden for a meeting of PLO leaders, has had several rounds of talks with King Hussein over the past four months on future ties between Jordan and a potential Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

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الهيئة العامة للإعلامية الأردنية "الراي"



## PLO rockets fall near Israeli village

NICOSIA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Wednesday claimed responsibility for an artillery attack on a village in northern Israel Tuesday. The PLO News Agency spokesman said that "Palestinian fighters inside the occupied territories shelled enemy positions near the settlement of Zarit in northern Palestine with heavy artillery." The Israeli army said Tuesday two Katyusha rockets had fallen near Zarit, 1.5 kilometres into Israel from Lebanon, but caused neither damage nor casualties.

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## 2 Gulf ministers hint of oil price cuts

ABU DHABI (R) — Two Gulf oil ministers Wednesday hinted the region's exporters might soon cut their prices to meet the crisis that has followed the breakdown of OPEC's talks in Geneva this week. United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister Mana Said Al Otaibi said his country faced huge financial problems because of falling oil revenue and had to increase its production. "I have warned that we may resort to the last medicine... This is what I see in front of my eyes," he told Abu Dhabi Radio and Television, according to an advance text obtained by Reuters. Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah told reporters in Kuwait: "We will abide by OPEC prices if other states stop giving discounts on their oil prices."

## 3 Arabs on trial for shooting Israeli ambassador

LONDON (R) — Three Arabs went on trial Wednesday accused of attempting to murder Israeli ambassador Shimon Argov outside London's Dorchester Hotel last June. The June 3 shooting was followed by Israeli air strikes against Palestinian targets in Beirut and — three days later — by Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The prosecution said Hassan Said, 23, Marwan Al Banna, 20, and Naouaf Rosan, 36, were members of the Palestine Liberation Movement, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) splinter group, who chose Mr. Argov as the target of an attack. Prosecutor Roy Amlot said it was Mr. Said who shot Mr. Argov as he stepped into his car after a dinner party at the hotel. The bullet passed right through Mr. Argov's skull causing severe brain damage, Mr. Amlot said, adding there was no prospect of the ambassador returning from Israel to give evidence.

## Soviet emigration to West declines

MOSCOW (R) — Emigration of Germans and Armenians from the Soviet Union fell sharply last year, and figures for January showed no change in the trend, Western consular officials said Wednesday. They said the monthly rate of visa approvals for all two groups, which make up the majority of Soviet emigrants, had consistently declined since early last year. The number of ethnic Germans allowed to leave for West Germany slumped from more than 3,500 to 1,958.

## Thousands of Ethiopians escape from drought

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The inhabitants of the drought-stricken Wollo region north of Addis Ababa, are abandoning their homes and property and flocking to the town of Kerebet at the rate of 150 a day to seek relief aid, the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) said Wednesday. According to the agency, a total of 7,120 adults and 5,540 children seeking relief aid have arrived in Kerebet over the last two months.

## Zurich police crack down on drugs

ZURICH (R) — Police cracking down on Zurich's growing drug trade, which has claimed eight lives already this year, have warned addicts that a very pure brand of heroin which increases the danger of lethal overdoses is in circulation. In a raid on a favourite meeting point for young people on the banks of the river Limmat Tuesday, they arrested 12 people for drug offences and questioned 52 more. The meeting-point has become a popular haunt since a youth centre, the focal point of sporadic riots in 1980 and 1981, was bulldozed by city authorities last year. Police narcotics experts said the very pure heroin on sale was particularly dangerous for addicts used to injecting weaker doses of the drug.

# Arafat: Palestinian unity is very strong

By Ahmad Salamah  
in Aden and Agencies

ADEN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said here Wednesday that Palestinian national unity under the leadership of the PLO is now stronger than at any other time in the past.

Addressing a rally here to mark the 18th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, Mr. Arafat said: "Those who are trying to spread rumours about the PLO accepting capitulatory resolutions are themselves the enemies of the Palestinian people." Mr. Arafat was expected to hold crucial talks on Wednesday with other Palestinian leaders to seek backing for his cautious welcome to an American Middle East peace plan. Palestinian sources said the talks brought together members of the PLO Executive Committee and representatives of PLO command groups. But it was not clear whether they were attended by the secretary-general of all eight PLO command groups. It was reported here that three radical PLO leaders were conspicuously absent from celebrations Tuesday night to mark the anniversary. Their absence reflected differences between Mr. Arafat and his Syrian-backed critics, which could endanger hopes of agreement being reached in Aden, Reuters quoted Middle East analysts as saying. "The Zionist danger does not threaten the Palestinian people alone but the whole Arab Nation," Mr. Arafat said. "We demand peace from a position of strength, because we are not weak nor are we yielding to the enemy. The Palestinian people's struggle will be escalated despite their departure from Lebanon," the PLO leader said. "The Palestinians serve as a rapid deployment force that will extend help to the Arab Nation and to liberation movements around the world," Mr. Arafat added. The PLO leader paid tribute to the freedom fighters in the occupied territories and those detained in Israeli jails, pledging that "the Palestinian revolution will continue until victory is achieved and independent state of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital, is established." The PLO leaders who failed to attend the celebrations were Dr. George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Nayef Hawatmeh of the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and Ahmed Jibril of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PFLP-GC). The Palestinian sources said the executive would still try to work out a joint approach to Middle East peace proposals to put before a meeting of the Palestinian National Council (parliament-in-exile), due to be held in Algiers next month, even if the radical

commando leaders stayed away. This could be based on a declaration issued by several Palestinian leaders after talks in Aden last month, they added. The declaration rejected any Middle East peace plan that did not recognise the Palestinians' right to self-determination and a Palestinian homeland. Mr. Arafat has welcomed parts of President Reagan's peace initiative of last September, which envisages Palestinian home-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. This strained Mr. Arafat's relations with Syria and the Syrian-backed Palestinian groups. Mr. Arafat said after talks with Jordanian leaders in Amman last month that the PLO and Jordan were agreed on "distinctive and special ties."

## Fateh holds meeting

The Palestinian News Agency WAPA, monitored in Nicosia, meanwhile said the central committee of the PLO's largest faction Fateh, which is chaired by Mr. Arafat, held a separate meeting Wednesday morning. Topics discussed included current deployment of PLO forces, relations with Arab states and Jewish democratic movements and future military and political prospects in the occupied territories, the agency added. Also addressing Wednesday's rally was South Yemen's President Ali Nasser Mohammad who pledged his country's resources and potential for serving the Palestinian cause. He also appealed for stronger Palestinian unity in this critical stage the Arab Nation is passing through.

## Israel seeks joint military patrols

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is seeking the right to conduct joint military patrols with the Lebanese army on Lebanese territory after an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon, a senior Israeli official said Wednesday. In the first official confirmation of unsecured press reports on such joint patrols, the official told Reuters they were part of special security arrangements which Israel is demanding in South Lebanon as a condition for withdrawing its troops. Israel also wants to set up three early warning stations, each manned by a company of about 120 soldiers, inside Lebanon. This demand has been rejected by Lebanon and the U.S. as an infringement of Lebanese sovereignty. The official did not say where the joint patrols might operate or how long they might stay after an Israeli withdrawal. He also said Israel has proposed a special role for the Lebanese right-wing Christian militia, led by Maj. Saad Haddad, which it has armed and financed for several years. "We have suggested... integrated into the Lebanese army and that he be appointed military commander in South Lebanon," the official said. "This is a proposal and not a demand, but it should be made very clear that Israel will not abandon Maj. Haddad and leave him in the lurch," he added. The official confirmed press reports that a scheduled visit by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Washington next month has been postponed indefinitely by the Americans. "In his last letter to Mr. Begin, President Reagan said the visit should still take place when it was convenient but he mentioned no specific date. I think it is certain it will not be in February so we are waiting for the U.S. to suggest another date," he said. Relations between the U.S. and Israel have been increasingly strained over what the Americans see as Israel's unrealistic conditions for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.

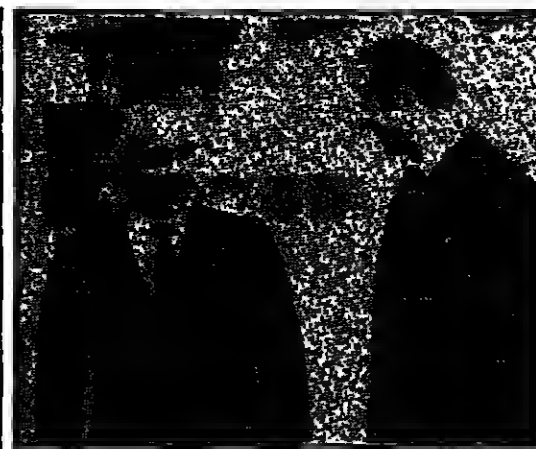
## Israeli and Lebanese

...their... Thursday at the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona. But Israeli officials are pessimistic about the prospects for real progress following the failure of the Habib mission. Planned sub-committee meetings between Lebanese and Israeli negotiators had to be cancelled this week when the sides failed to agree on a venue. The official said Mr. Begin asked Mr. Habib why he did not go to Syria while he was in the Middle East last week. "He replied it was a matter of priorities in the negotiations and he preferred to concentrate on the Israeli side at the moment," the official said. "This is one source of friction between the U.S. and Israel. The Syrians are putting forward very tough conditions for a withdrawal from Lebanon. Yet Mr. Habib is not even dealing with them. He is emphasising the differences with Israel all the time without paying any heed to Syria," he added.

## U.S.-Soviet delegates discuss nuclear missiles today

GENEVA (R) — United States and Soviet arms negotiators resume talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe here Thursday amid growing Western emphasis on flexibility at the bargaining table. Paul Nitze, chief U.S. delegate to the talks, said Tuesday he was determined to probe the Soviet position for any opening which could lead to an agreement on nuclear arms in Europe. Arriving from consultations with NATO in Brussels, he said President Reagan had instructed him to stick to the so-called "zero option," but added Washington was "certainly not locked into" this strategy. Under the zero option, the U.S. would drop plans to start basing 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe from December if the Soviet Union agreed to dismantle about 600 SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. The plan, under fire in several West European countries, has become a key issue in campaigning for a March 6 general election in West Germany, where

will have to be made between an agreement on joint steps to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation or a new round of the arms race," he said. He called on the U.S. to show willingness to come to an agreement, adding that a proposal by Soviet party leader Yuri Andropov in December offered the basis for an accord. Mr. Andropov offered to reduce the Soviet Union's European-based SS-20s from about 240 to 162, matching the level of British and French nuclear forces, provided the U.S. missiles were not deployed. The NATO alliance has rejected this trade-off, just as Moscow has turned down the zero option. But NATO diplomats said in Brussels Tuesday that Mr. Nitze's first task in this latest round of talks would be to seek further details of this offer. Neither negotiator at the talks, which began in November, 1981, was willing to answer reporters' questions on reports of an informal agreement said to have been



His Majesty King Hussein is received by King Baudouin of Belgium upon arrival at Brussels (A.P. wirephoto)



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor joined by Queen Sofia and Premier Felipe Gonzalez review the guard of honour at Madrid Airport. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Hussein, Noor arrive in Belgium

BRUSSELS (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived here Wednesday to start a three-day official visit to Belgium. The King will meet with King Baudouin, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans for talks on Middle East issues and bilateral relations. His Majesty is also scheduled to meet with the presidents of the

European Economic Community and the European Parliament with whom he will discuss current initiatives for establishing peace in the Middle East region. The King and Queen arrived in Brussels from Madrid after a 24-hour visit to Spain. They were met upon arrival in the Belgian capital by King Baudouin, Queen Fabula and senior government officials.

Before going to Brussels, King Hussein held a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. They reviewed the Middle East situation and relations between Jordan and Spain. King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived in Madrid on Tuesday evening accompanied by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi and the President of the National Planning Council Hanna Odeh.

## Draper meets Gemayel, Salem

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, working for a foreign forces withdrawal from Lebanon, met separately Wednesday with President Amin Gemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Salem, state radio said. It gave no details of what was discussed. U.S.-led efforts to get Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces to leave appeared near total deadlock this week. Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators were due to meet again Thursday at Kiryat Shmona, northern Israel. The U.S. embassy said Mr. Draper would meet General Amir Drori, commander of Israeli forces in Lebanon, later Wednesday but refused to say what they would discuss. The U.S. has protested to Israel about recent incidents in which it says Israeli soldiers tried to pass checkpoints manned by American Marines on the edge of Beirut. State radio said the Lebanese cabinet would meet Wednesday night to evaluate the progress of the troop withdrawal negotiations. At the last tense, inconclusive session earlier this week at Khaldé, near Beirut, delegates failed to agree on where and when a series of subcommittees would meet. A final statement then said these groups would meet either Tuesday or Wednesday somewhere in Israel, but both Israeli and Lebanese sources said later the subcommittee meetings have been called off.

## Mubarak, Cheysson discuss aid to Iraq

PARIS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had talks with French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson here Wednesday which informed sources said had been expected to cover moves to aid Iraq in its war with Iran. The meeting took place at Paris Orly Airport, where Mr. Mubarak stopped briefly on his way to a visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan. The sources said France, which has provided Iraq with military equipment worth \$4 billion over the past two years, was seeking to coordinate further aid through Egypt. President Mubarak last November that Iraq must not be defeated in the Gulf war. Mr. Mubarak has been working to renew ties with Iraq, broken when the late President Anwar Sadat was ostracised by the Arab

World for his peace treaty with Israel. The thaw in Egyptian-Iraqi relations was underlined by Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq Aziz when he met Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali during a visit to Paris earlier this month. In Washington Mr. Mubarak is expected to request greater American efforts to end the foreign occupation of Lebanon and to expand the Middle East peace process in talks with President Reagan here Thursday. Both Egyptian and American relations with Israel are severely strained by the continuing presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon, more than seven months after the invasion began. Mr. Mubarak, making his second visit to Washington in less than a year, has made clear that he is looking to the United States for a solution.

## Badran briefs Cabinet

AMMAN (Petra) — Leaders of the four Arab states in the Gulf region which His Majesty King Hussein visited in the past week have voiced support for the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and their joint endeavours to resolve the Palestine problem. Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here Wednesday. Mr. Badran who has speaking at a regular cabinet meeting said that King Hussein's assessment of the political situation in the region was identical to those of the Arab leaders he visited. The prime minister briefed the cabinet on the outcome of King Hussein's tour which included Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.



Mr. Abdullah Salah

## Jordan appoints new ambassador to U.N.

By a Staff Reporter  
AMMAN — Jordan's former Ambassador to Switzerland Abdullah Salah has been appointed Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations. Mr. Salah will succeed Dr. Hazem Nusseibeh who has been ambassador since 1976 and who is expected to retire from public service soon. Mr. Salah told the Jordan Times Wednesday that he will leave for New York to take up his new post early February.

## Syria praises Lebanon's stand

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Wednesday praised Lebanon's stand in resisting demands by Israel that its troops should leave early warning stations inside Lebanese territory. State-run Damascus Radio said in a commentary: "The attitude of the Lebanese side in refusing the establishment of Israeli military bases inside Lebanese territory is an attitude worthy of esteem, encouragement and support." While Israel was clinging to its demand for early warning stations, "the Lebanese side rejects all that would infringe on Lebanese sovereignty or the Lebanese authorities' full control over their

territory," the radio added. Israel is demanding the early warning stations as one of the conditions for withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon. But Syria has said it strongly opposes such conditions and has indicated it may not pull its own forces out of Lebanon if it is not satisfied with the terms of an eventual Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Damascus Radio said the Lebanese government's stand did

not exonerate others responsibility and added that from a humanitarian, national or pan-Arab viewpoint Lebanon should not be left to face Israel alone. "Syria, for its part, is leaving no doubt that it will always be on Lebanon's side," the radio said. Syrian troops intervened in Lebanon in 1967 to stop a civil war then raging there. The troops remained under a peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League.

## Walesa claims moral victory against authorities

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, Wednesday claimed a moral victory in his latest battle with the authorities after being told he was back on the payroll of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, though no date had yet been set for his return to work as an electrician. Sources at the Walesa home in Gdansk told Reuters by telephone that the 39-year-old unionist was summoned to the yard's personnel department and told he would receive his pay as of Jan. 17, the day his leave of absence ended. They read a statement by Mr. Walesa which said being on the payroll was "tantamount to the continuance of his employment." The sources said he had not been told when he could resume work at the shipyard, Solidarity's home from its birth during the August 1980 strike wave until its banning last October. For the past two weeks, Mr. Walesa has refused to comply with a demand from the office administering the union's assets that he settle certain formalities before returning to work.

The unionist said he did not recognise the authority of this office over the affairs of what was an independent union. In Wednesday's statement Mr. Walesa said the decision to put him back on the payroll was "an admission that he was right in his dispute with the shipyard management and the local government official supervising Solidarity affairs."

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## HOME NEWS

## Third highlands reclamation project to start next month

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan plans to start implementing its third programme for developing highlands early next month, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin announced here Wednesday.

According to a circular, which the minister sent to agricultural departments in various governorates, farmers wishing to benefit from the project can submit applications provided they have at least four dunums of land to be planted with trees.

The circular also stipulates that no more than 50 dunums owned by one individual farmer can be involved in the project, the land

must receive an average of 250 millimetres of rainfall annually and that the owner should start cultivating the land soon after it had been reclaimed.

An agreement was signed here Jan. 12, under which the World Food Programme (WFP) will give Jordan JD 2.8 million in assistance to help the country carry out its third programme for developing highlands in the period between

1983 and 1985.

Under the agreement, the WFP will supply the new phase of the project with 25,156 tonnes of food commodities for distribution to farmers participating in the project and to the labourers engaged in the afforestation.

The new project is expected to reclaim an area of 7,500 hectares of land for planting olive trees, and an area of about 5,200 hectares for planting forest and fodder trees.

The Ministry of Agriculture will offer the farmers saplings of fruit-bearing trees at low cost, barbed wire to fence off their land and guidance on the work.



South Korea's Deputy Foreign Minister Ro-Myun Gong (left) Wednesday meets Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim (Petra photo)

## 'S. Korea supports Jordan's policy'

AMMAN (Petra) — South Korea's Deputy Foreign Minister Ro-Myun Gong, at a meeting with Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim Wednesday, voiced the country's support for Jordan's Middle East policy.

Mr. Gong, who arrived here earlier in the day to start a three-day visit to Jordan also reviewed

with Mr. Ibrahim the Middle East situation and Jordanian-South Korean relations.

Also at the meeting, Mr. Gong explained his country's position vis-a-vis the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Ibrahim explained Jordan's stand in relation to the Middle

East issue and the current initiatives for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Mr. Gong, who was accompanied by a senior aide from his ministry, also met Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Walid Tash to review areas of mutual concern to Jordan and South Korea.

## Flying eye hospital to land in Amman Sunday

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Project ORBIS, a flying ophthalmological hospital, will land in Amman Sunday for an exchange of views with Jordanian doctors on the latest techniques for treating ailments of the eyes.

Mr. Nelson, the vice-president of operations for ORBIS said Wednesday.

Mr. Nelson, who arrived in Amman last week to make the necessary arrangements with the Ministry of Health, which is hosting ORBIS, and local physicians, planned that "project ORBIS is usually a DC-8 jet-airliner converted into an eye hospital which contains a classroom and a fully-equipped ophthalmological operation suite and treatment facilities."

An audio-visual control centre allows doctors to observe and take

part in operations, he added.

"ORBIS, however, is not an open clinic to treat the public, as operations are chosen by local physicians, while the guest surgeons are selected by the host country," Mr. Nelson said.

The U.S.-based flying eye hospital will perform four operations during its two-week stay in Jordan, Mr. Nelson said.

He added that two of the hospital's surgeons are from the U.S., two from the West Germany and one from France.

Mr. Nelson pointed out that a five-member committee of distinguished Jordanian physicians has been set up to coordinate and cooperate with the guest surgeons and ORBIS staff. There are also three young non-operating doctors on board who are permanently assigned to the programme. Their job is to coordinate the work with the local physicians, Mr. Nelson said.

Project ORBIS, which made its first flight in March 1982, has visited many countries throughout Latin America, Europe and Asia, and is shortly planning to visit North Africa.

"We have been able to cure many eye diseases in these countries, while demonstrating the latest surgical techniques to local physicians," Mr. Nelson said.

"We in turn have benefited from the experiences of the local physicians," he added.

ORBIS does not charge a fee for these operations, and is in fact a non-profit making corporation. "We are financed by donations and material gifts from donors all over the world," he said. "All we ask for is a free landing."

ORBIS staff will hold a press conference at the airport Monday when reporters will be shown around the flying eye-hospital.

## Ibrahim receives Bangladeshi ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — The newly appointed non-resident Bangladeshi ambassador to Jordan Wednesday presented copies of his credentials to Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim.

Tuesday, Mr. Ibrahim received copies of the credentials of the ambassadors of Guinea, Thailand and Malaysia.



Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim (right) Wednesday confers with the non-resident Bangladeshi ambassador to Jordan (Petra photo)



Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani (third from right), and his North Yemeni counterpart, Mohammad

Jada'n (to Mr. Momani's left), Wednesday discuss cooperation between the two countries in housing affairs (Petra photo)

## N.Yemen extends invitation to Badran

AMMAN (Petra) — North Yemen's Minister of Municipal and Housing Affairs Mohammad Jada'n said in Amman Wednesday that he had conveyed an invitation to Prime Minister Mudar Badran to visit North Yemen from the North Yemeni premier.

Speaking before his departure home after his five-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Jada'n said that his country is deeply interested in promoting ties with Jordan and

looks forward to developing mutual cooperation in all fields. During the visit Mr. Jada'n met a number of Jordanian officials and toured a number of development projects and housing schemes.

Earlier, Mr. Jada'n said he had reached agreement with Jordanian officials on exchange of visits of officials and technicians from both countries. This he felt sure would lead to a crosspollination of expertise that would open the

door to future bilateral cooperation in housing and municipal affairs, he said. He also praised the achievements of Jordan in housing and town planning, which he said North Yemen would benefit from.

The North Yemeni minister was seen off at the airport by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, Housing Corporation Director Hamdullah Al Nabulsi and senior officials.

## Greek trade team due end January

AMMAN (Petra) — A Greek economic delegation is due here Jan. 30 to take part in the joint Graeco-Jordanian committee meeting an economic affairs.

The delegation's discussions with Jordanian officials, which are due to start on the following day, will cover ways by which the two countries can boost their bilateral relations in both the trade and economic fields.

## Bar Association elections to be held in March

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Bar Association will hold elections here March 11, it was reported by Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday. Jordanian lawyers will also hear a report on the association's projected financial situation in 1983, and another on the Association's programmes for this year.

## Jordan, international organisation study ways to help handicapped

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cooperation between Jordan and the specialised organisation to help the world's handicapped, Rehabilitation International (RI), was discussed in Amman Wednesday by RI Director General Norman Acton and Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli. The minister briefed Mr. Acton, who arrived here Wednesday on a 34-hour visit, on Jordan's programme to rehabilitate handicapped people in Jordan.

During the meeting, which was attended by members of the national committee for the International Year of the Disabled, the two also discussed RI's regional committee's meeting to be held in Kuwait in December.

Mr. Acton later gave a lecture on the rehabilitation of handicapped people in developing nations. In his lecture, delivered at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture, Mr. Acton reviewed these nations' endeavours in rehabilitating handicapped people, and spoke about his organisation's aid programmes.

The audience at the lecture included Mrs. Mufli, the university's vice president and other Jordanian officials.

## Hotel Training Institute to graduate 30 trainees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Hotel Training Institute (HTI) will hold a ceremony Saturday for the graduation of 30 trainees who completed a training course in hotel management in Jordan.

The course, entailing theoretical and practical work, was organised in cooperation with the Industrial Development Bank, and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, according to Jordan Hotels Association (JHA) President Zuhair Al Ajlouni.

He said the graduates are needed to meet the shortage of skilled personnel in Jordanian hotels and to replace foreign staff employed in these posts at present.

The graduates have had six months of theoretical tuition at the HTI, which was followed by 606 hours of practical work spent on assignment to a number of Jordanian hotels.

## Irbid police force cracks down on several bands of criminals

IRBID (J.T.) — Police in Irbid Governorate have arrested several bands of robbers and thieves over the last few days. In all it is estimated that JD 15,000 of cash and property was stolen by the bands, according to a report in Wednesday's edition of Al Ra'i newspaper.

The paper said that a woman identified only as N.S. had been arrested after she had stolen several items of jewellery including bracelets and rings from a house where she worked. The jewellery had been retrieved and returned to the owner, the paper said.

The police also arrested a three-member gang, which was responsible for stealing JD 1,400 in cash, and goods worth JD 1000 from a house in Irbid.

Two youths, who admitted stealing JD 500 from a carpenter's shop, and two others who stole a stereo set and some jewellery from another house were also detained by police and the stolen items retrieved.

According to the paper, police in Mafrq also arrested several thieves who committed thefts in Mafrq District.

## Indian Republic Day marked

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Indian community here celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the Republic Day of India at a ceremony held at the Indian ambassador's residence. The Indian national flag was hoisted and the ambassador designate Pyare Lal Santoshi, read out a message from the president of India to the large gathering.

Wednesday evening, Mr. Santoshi hosted a reception to mark the occasion. It was attended by Jordanian ministers and senior officials, members of the diplomatic community in Amman and Jordanian and Indian personalities.

## French Cultural Centre offers an eyeful of traditional costumes from Tunisia

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For those who know little or nothing about the traditional costumes of Tunisia, the exhibition at the French Cultural Centre this week is probably a good place to start. The small pictures, drawn by a Tunisian artist which line the walls of the hall give a fairly comprehensive idea of some of the many richly embroidered and brightly coloured dresses that are worn in the different areas of the country.

The tremendous diversity of style must be the hallmark of these costumes. In Tunis, the rich and sophisticated city dwellers wore, in contrast to the more simple costumes of the rural southern towns of Gabes and Matmata, ornate robes of gold brocade, fetching conical hats, thick jackets, half-red-half-green under which were

worn loose trousers that fell in soft folds to a close fitting hand at the ankle. Unusually the dresses of Sfax and Hamamet were worn knee-length and scarves in bold shades were used to add colour to the darker fabrics. The trailing lacy sleeves of the Hamamet dresses that hang almost to the knee where they complement the frill of lace under the hemline are particularly attractive.

## ART REVIEW

Dresses from 11 other towns—from Le Kef in the north to Gafsa in the south—are depicted and captions in French give full details about each costume. Also on display are a few Tunisian carpets, two brightly embroidered and applied waistcoats and small ceramic goods with hand painted designs

in blue. This exhibition, which is being held in co-operation with the Tunisian embassy, marks the beginning of a new policy the French centre is following. In the past they only used their exhibition hall for the display of French and Jordanian handicrafts and works of art.

"Now the idea is to open the centre to any country, particularly French-speaking ones like Tunisia, which has something of interest to show," Mr. Clotie, head of the French Cultural Centre told the Jordan Times. "This is the first time we have tried it and we would be very happy if such events could take place from time to time."

On Tuesday, Feb. 1 at 6 p.m. to accompany the exhibition there will be a slide show documentary at the centre. The exhibition runs until Feb. 6.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ba'ama Municipal Council dissolved

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet Wednesday dissolved the municipal council of Ba'ama in Mafrq Governorate but no reasons for the action were given. Instead a seven-member council, mostly government employees in the district, was charged with conducting municipal affairs of the town.

## Islamic Bank opens Madaba branch

MADABA (Petra) — A branch of the Islamic Bank was opened here Wednesday. At a special ceremony held on the occasion, the bank's General Manager Hassan Shihadeh said that the transactions will be in accordance with Islamic teachings as is the case with the main branch in Amman. The bank's aims are to help implement development projects, grant loans for factories, companies and individuals, Mr. Shihadeh said. The ceremony was attended by Madaba District governor, heads of government departments and representatives of banks in the city.

## Jordan Valley farmers get loans

JORDAN VALLEY (Petra) — The Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA) office in North Shmeh announced Wednesday that it will grant 12 farmers in the region loans totalling JD 8,000. The loans will be used to plant citrus trees, and carry out modern methods of farming in their lands, the association said.

## Garbage incinerator for 4 Ajloun towns

AJLOUN (Petra) — An incinerator to serve the towns of Ajloun, Kufrunje, Anjara and 'Ain Janna in Ajloun District will be established at a cost of JD 60,000, it was announced here Wednesday. The project also entails purchasing a plot of land for the incinerator and opening dirt roads linking the four towns. A similar project for three other towns in Irbid Governorate will be carried out this month.

## Irbid librarians to undergo training

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University will hold a training course for librarians in Irbid District next month. The course, to start by the middle of February, is organised by the university's Continuing Education and Community Service Department.

## Ramtha villages to have services council

IRBID (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has earmarked JD 50,000 for establishing a joint services council for four villages in Ramtha District. According to Ramtha District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari, a 65-dunum plot of land has been purchased for the project. The four villages to benefit from the project are Turrah, Shajara, Imraweh and Al Thuneibeh.

## IPA plans accountancy course

AMMAN (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration (IPA), in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry, plans to hold a training course on accountancy for non-accountants beginning Feb. 19. Participants in the month-long course will be oriented on general principles of accountancy, book-keeping, trial balance and the preparation of balance sheets. They will have theoretical as well as practical classes and will hear lectures by specialists on the subject.

## Higher Health Council studies insurance scheme

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Health Council (HHC) will hold a meeting here on Feb. 3 to review subjects connected with the national health insurance scheme, hospital practice for doctors and the recommendations issued by a nursing seminar recently held in Amman. The HHC, which is chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, is made up of the health and education ministers, the National Planning Council President, the director of the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services, the Health Under-Secretary, the Social Security Corporation director, and the dean of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Medicine.

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## FEATURES

## Shunting refugees: Major headache for W. Europe

By Tom Hebehan  
Reuters

GENEVA — "Orbit cases" — refugees shunted from one airport to another by countries unwilling to give them asylum — are rapidly becoming a major headache for West European governments, according to refugee aid workers here.

Sometimes individually, sometimes in groups of several dozen, they shuttle between airports as far-flung as Rome and Stockholm or Madrid and Bucharest, camping out in transit lounges before being flown to their next destination.

Until about a year ago, most orbit cases, as the refugees are known here, were quietly given asylum after a few days' wait in a transit lounge. They were most Iranians, followed by Iraqi Kurds and Afghans.

But the continuing recession and growing unemployment across Europe have prompted even traditionally open-minded countries to quietly close the door on the asylum seekers, refugee

officials told Reuters.

Spain, a gathering point for Iranians turned away elsewhere in Europe, became the latest country to limit entry last week by making visas compulsory for all Iranians.

"It's a very sensitive topic, especially since countries which consider themselves among the most democratic in Europe, like the Scandinavians, are tightening up like everybody else," said one aid official who requested anonymity.

"Orbit cases are probably the biggest refugee problem in Europe now," said another refugee specialist, who also asked not to be named so his organization's efforts to help them would not be prejudiced.

Since embarrassed governments do not want public attention focused on these refugees, no statistics exist to illustrate the magnitude of the problem or how much European governments and airlines are paying to support and transport the refugees.

As for the refugees themselves, most are educated Iranians,

Afghans and Iraqi Kurds who have the money for a plane ticket and relatives already living in Europe.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said his organization now received reports of orbit cases almost every day. A growing number of cases has also been brought to the attention of smaller Geneva-based groups helping refugees, or religious bodies like the World Council of Churches here.

In one of the most recent cases, 26 Iraqi Kurds were temporarily allowed to enter Italy after what was to be a flight from Tehran to Stockholm turned into a two-week ordeal played out in Rome, Belgrade, Prague and Bucharest.

The Kurds, who said they fled Iraq because of ethnic persecution there, wanted to join relatives in Sweden but had no visas to enter the country. After landing in Rome on Dec. 26, they were sent to Belgrade where they needed no entry visas.

But Yugoslav authorities refused to allow them to enter and

returned them to Rome, after which 19 with Romanian visas left for Bucharest and four with Czechoslovak visas for Prague.

Bucharest turned away all 19 while Prague sent two back to Rome saying their passports were forged.

At one point, refugee workers said, Italy considered sending the Kurds back to Iraq, but the government bowed to loud protests that they would face persecution.

Last November, Spain turned away 66 Iranians, sending them back to their last transit stops — Copenhagen, Frankfurt and Vienna — where they eventually found asylum.

They were turned away even though they needed no entry visas, because Spanish officials said they feared reports that 6,000 Iranians were allegedly booked on flights from Pakistan to join family members already living in Spain.

Refugee workers said the orbit case problem could soon reach critical proportions since only one West European country, Portugal, still allows visa-free entry for Iranians.

"It won't be long before they close the door too," one commented, adding that European governments would then probably have to start some coordination programme to deal with the continuing number of refugees landing in their airports.

While there have always been individual asylum-seekers landing without visas in countries in they would like to settle, the problem increased greatly after the Iranian revolution and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, both in 1979.

The flow of refugees to Frankfurt — an airport known to be lenient to orbit cases — swelled so much that Bonn introduced compulsory visas for Iranians and Afghans in March 1980. Afghan orbit cases continued, so Bonn decided in Oct. 1981 to demand transit visas even for Afghans only changing planes in Germany.

While the number of Afghan refugees has now dwindled, the flow of Iranians and Iraqi Kurds to Western Europe appears to have increased in the past six months, refugee workers said.

## Indian elephants face extinction

By Moses Manoharan  
Reuters

NEW DELHI — The Indian elephant, revered by Hindus, is facing a battle for survival because its forest home is being destroyed to make way for settlements and industrial projects, according to conservationists.

A World Wildlife Fund report said that Indian elephants, estimated at 16,000 in a recent survey carried out by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), were declining like their African, Sumatran and Javan cousins because of loss of habitat.

More than two thirds of the 84,000 sq km (32,400 sq miles) of moist tropical Indian forests where the elephants live have been affected by human encroachment, Forest Survey of India Director A.B. Chowdhury told a conference on elephant management recently.

He said that this invasion had deprived elephant herds of their staple food of tender bamboo

shoots and of the shelter the dense forests afforded.

Forced to look for food and shelter elsewhere, they become easy targets for poachers hunting for ivory and irate farmers whose fields are invaded by elephants foraging for food.

Conservation officials said they had found many elephants in the eastern state of West Bengal blinded by bullets from farmers' crude homemade guns.

These maimed animals often leave their herds and add to the number of marauding, lone elephants known as "rogues" which roam the countryside doing great damage to crops and killing over 50 people a year in India.

More advanced guns are used by poachers to kill elephants for their tusks. Officials say that in the southern state of Kerala, organized gangs of poachers have almost wiped out large sized "tuskers".

The elephant figures in Hindu mythology as a noble beast and is revered by Hindus because of Ganesha, the god with an elephant's head who brings good

fortune and success.

In the past elephants were used in India by maharajas and nobles for hunting tigers and other wild animals. Killing of Indian elephants is prohibited by law except when special permission is given to shoot a rogue.

The elite among the elephants are those kept in Hindu temples, especially in South India.

These animals are adorned with jewellery and costly robes and taken out in procession on important festival days.

One South Indian state declared official mourning on the day its oldest and most famous temple elephant died. The local government flew in medicines from West Germany in an unsuccessful bid to save another elephant.

The symbol of the Asian games held in Delhi last year was a baby elephant called Appu.

One ray of hope for the Indian elephant is the successful breeding of domesticated elephants by forestry departments in some states for use in moving timber.

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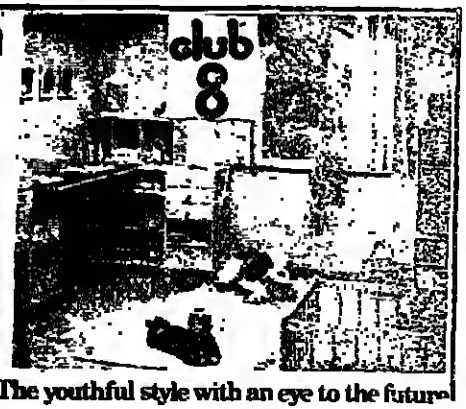
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## Balancing the food equation

IT IS a bizarre sight to watch the world's richest agricultural nations trying to dispose of their embarrassing wealth of produce — indeed, falling over each other in the rush to give it away. It is both comic and tragic that the United States and Europe are desperate to give free apples and cut-price butter to countries they are simultaneously threatening with nuclear destruction, or feeding milk powder to pigs while half the world's children are malnourished.

This absurd situation has arisen because political considerations have been allowed to regulate food production, and government intervention has grossly distorted the real picture of supply and demand. Farmers, initially buoyed up by subsidies, are now under pressure to cut back their production and many are going out of business.

There are clear lessons here for developing countries which are relative newcomers on the food production scene, especially if they are making concerted efforts to turn their agriculture into a major foreign exchange earning sector.

Gluts are not a prerogative of the Western

food producers. In developing countries, a young and thriving agricultural sector trying to produce a surplus for export is very likely to experience gluts, especially in the early days when production and marketing are not yet fully co-ordinated.

It is very tempting for a government, anxious to shield farmers from being left with unsaleable produce on their hands, to step in and buy up the surplus, for re-sale or processing. This is initially welcomed by farmers, of course. But in the long run it helps neither the farmer nor the country. It cushions agriculture from market realities and can lead to chronic overproduction or misdirected production. Repeated buying-up of surpluses for processing can mean losing sight of well-conceived plans to produce top quality produce for export — and can lead to new surpluses of the processed commodity.

Getting the production-demand equation right may involve a process of trial and error, but developing countries at least have the chance to avoid the Western food producers' mountainous mistakes.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Washington responsible for Israeli intransigence

We really do wonder what the American Administration will do now that Israel has once again openly defied it. Washington must surely know that such action runs both its credibility and its ability to exercise an effective role necessary to establish a just and comprehensive peace in our region. This is a question that the American administration will have to resolve very soon because Israel has placed it in a very embarrassing situation.

After U.S. envoy Philip Habib's failure to dissuade Israel from demanding early warning stations in southern Lebanon, it has become clear that the Israeli stand on the issue was only a decoy to divert America's attention from the real question of Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon, and Habib's demand that a partial withdrawal be carried out before the middle of next month.

It is not a secret that the American administration hoped to boost its sagging credibility in the region by bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. But the Israelis seem to have dealt a crushing blow to that credibility and placed

the American administration in an embarrassing position for all the world to see. Needless to say, America's policy makers now face a tough test which will not be helped by the time scale, a factor Israel has proved itself to be skilful at manipulating in the past.

It is no exaggeration to say that Washington's failure to attain this limited objective would put the American administration in a state of total impotency in relation to the region, and would no doubt demean all the previous peace efforts launched by Washington.

We should, however, not forget that America's unlimited economic, military and financial support for Israel, coupled with its actions at U.N. Security Council meetings which have rescued the Zionists from sanctions, have encouraged Israel to adopt such arrogant and defiant postures. Therefore, it is the American administration that should bear the responsibility for this latest deadlock in Lebanon, and face the Israeli defiance alone.

### Al Dustour: Deadlock threatens U.S. interests and credibility

Latest reports from Beirut and Tel Aviv indicate that the American-Lebanese-Israeli negotiations are back to square one. After four weeks of meetings, it seems that differences have widened to such a degree that Tuesday's session completely collapsed due to disagreement over the agenda.

In simple terms this means that U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission has failed to achieve any progress, and that his sudden return to Washington for consultations with President Reagan is a last desperate attempt by the American administration to honour its commitment both to achieving an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and securing the latter's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

By its insistence on imposing conditions of withdrawal on Lebanon, Israel must clearly be regarded as the party responsible for the failure of the current negotiations. This intolerable situation necessitates swift American action, and a firm stand that would both restore Washington's credibility and its

reputation. It should be clear in Washington that Israel, which has been putting forward impossible demands, is aiming to expand its political, economic and even military spheres of influence in Lebanon. Indeed, this reality reveals Israel's true intention namely that of perpetuating its stay in the territory of its northern neighbour.

Habib's failure, and the deadlocked negotiations, means that the United States faces a tough test. It has to force Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, and bring about a speedy solution to the Lebanese crisis. Failure in this department would lead to a loss of confidence in the United States as a superpower capable of shouldering responsibility for the establishment of peace in the region.

America's failure would also mean that its own political and economic interests in this part of the world would be put in severe jeopardy.

## RED & BLACK

## Revive the ILCF

By Jawad Ahmad

What do the numbers 923 and 1402 mean to you? They are not U.N. resolutions, and they are not historical years. Rather, they are Cosmos satellites which had been launched by the USSR into a merry-go-round orbit around the globe.

Cosmos 1402 became an international affair because there was speculation it would hit the ground with some of its radioactive deposits still unburnt. As it turned out, the whole affair was reduced to a publicity stunt. The satellite was burnt up in space and the metal parts found their way and plunged somewhere in the Indian ocean. The amount and cost of efforts taken in terms of precautionary measures were probably astounding.

In contrast, the media brought the disturbing news

that one million labourers in Nigeria would be sent back to their country of origin — Ghana — under the pretext of illegal entry and presence. Some of those labourers may have been working in Nigeria illegally for a decade. The reason why the Nigerian authorities suddenly want to rectify the situation is basically the declining economic conditions in the country.

The issue under consideration, here, is not the legality of the Nigerian decision. It may have been taken under continuous domestic pressure to make more jobs available to the indigenous labourers. On the other hand, the Ghanaian government will now have to cope with a very serious problem which is compounded by the already distressing economic conditions in Ghana.

There are other areas in the world where similar developments could be repeated. They may well happen because the world economy is in a recession. Neighbourly labour movements are quite common, particularly from rich and poor neighbours. Their relations have often been severed in the past. The so called soccer war between El Salvador and Honduras is still in fresh memory. It came as a reminder of how serious these relations can become.

Currently, the trend may spread. Labour-importing countries which face difficult employment and financial conditions may find it convenient to get rid of imported labour. They will utilise the protectionist mood prevailing in the world to do so. Those countries will either be civil

about it like some European countries, or they will resort to less palatable excuses. In either case the outcome is the same: Misery and direct threat to world peace and stability.

A respectable institution like the International Labour Organisation (ILO) can not sit idly and watch these catastrophes without responding quickly to help remedy the situation. They have, at the ILO, certain means at their disposal. Notable among these is the revival of the idea of the International Labour Compensatory Facility (ILCF).

The ILCF was proposed in 1977 to the ILO 63rd meeting by Crown Prince Hassan.

According to Prince Hassan's speech, the ILCF is a fund which derives its financial resources from labour-importing countries in order to

be used in improving the labour-absorptive capacities of labour-exporting countries.

The proposal was warmly received by international agencies and labour-exporting countries. It received wide attention in academic circles and among researchers. Yet, the lukewarm reaction of rich labour-importing countries made the ILCF's chances of implementation rather small.

It seems like Jewish dissidents in the USSR and Cosmos 1402 receive much greater attention than the Arab deportees from the West Bank or the millions of labourers kicked out from their countries of work.

If millions can be spent on propaganda, let matching millions be spent to alleviate human suffering.

## The most important undertaking of our generation

## Maybe a crucial year for disarmament

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — Five separate sets of negotiations resume in the next two weeks, all aimed at reducing the risk of nuclear or conventional war between East and West.

In a year that could be crucial for disarmament, they represent the most concentrated effort to check the growth of armaments since the end of World War II 38 years ago. U.S. and Soviet negotiators meet today in Geneva facing a clear deadline: If they fail to agree on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, new American missiles are set for deployment in Western Europe by the end of 1983.

In Vienna on the same day, NATO and the Warsaw pact reopen deadlocked discussions of conventional forces. The 40-nation Disarmament Committee convenes on Feb. 1, and a new round of U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms begins on Feb. 2. Officials from 35 governments will meet in Madrid on Feb. 8 to continue a marathon European Security Conference, searching for a formula to guard against surprise attack. Although separate, all the negotiations are interconnected. President Reagan has called the highly intensive arms control effort the "most important undertaking of our generation." The following is a breakdown of the issues and weapons involved and the proposals tabled so far:

### Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF)

U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe started in Geneva in Nov. 1981 and resume after a two-month break. Regarded as most urgent in the cycle.

American proposal: Total ban on land-based deployments,

known as zero option. U.S. is ready to drop plans to base 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if Soviet Union dismantles about 600 missiles, SS-20s, SS-4s and SS-5s.

Mobile triple-warhead SS-20s can hit most cities in Western Europe. Cruises and Pershings are capable of striking at Kremlin and other key command centres in Soviet Union.

Soviet proposal: Moscow will reduce European-based SS-20s from about 240 to 162, to match British and French missiles. Soviet U.S. deployments are cancelled. Deep cuts for older SS-4s and SS-5s, other SS-20s to be moved to Soviet Siberia. Soviet and NATO nuclear-capable aircraft to be equalised. Zero option has been rejected by Moscow, and West refuses trade-off against British and French weapons.

Pressure is mounting within NATO alliance for halfway solution that would allow both sides to keep some missiles if zero option is unattainable. U.S. says negotiator Paul Nitze is authorised "to explore any flexibility in Soviet position."

Under 1979 NATO "double track" decision, U.S. missiles to be deployed in West Germany (108 Pershings, 96 Cruises), Britain (160 Cruises), Italy (112 Cruises), Belgium and Netherlands (48 Cruises each) if negotiating track unsuccessful.

### Forces and Armaments in Central Europe

Inter-alliance negotiations now in 10th year in Vienna between 12 NATO and seven Warsaw pact nations, with no result so far. Object is to trim conventional forces and armaments in main "confrontation" area in central Europe.

Talks are called "MBFR" by the West, for mutual and balanced force reductions, a name rejected

by Communist bloc on grounds that stress on balance implies existing Communist superiority.

Western proposal: Four-stage reductions over seven years to bring manpower levels on each side down to 700,000 ground troops and 200,000 airmen, backed by strict verification.

Based on Western figures, this would call for bloc-wide cuts of about 260,000 men by Warsaw pact, about 90,000 by NATO, starting with first-step reductions by U.S. and Soviet forces.

Soviet bloc proposal: First-stage reductions involving 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American troops, leading eventually to ceiling for each alliance of 900,000 soldiers and airmen. Talks deadlocked for seven years in dispute over figures. NATO says Warsaw pact's own head count of ground troops is understated by about 160,000 men.

### 40-nation Committee on Disarmament (CD)

Autonomous body in Geneva linked to United Nations, includes all five nuclear weapons states (U.S., Britain, China, France, Soviet Union), established in present form in 1978.

This committee is considering ban on chemical and radiological weapons and how to monitor eventual total ban on testing nuclear arms. Warsaw pact has called for negotiations to be speeded up. U.S. is investigating allegations that Soviet-made chemical weapons were used in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

### Strategic arms

U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing inter-continental ballistic missiles opened in June 1982, also restarting in Geneva after two-month break. They replace earlier SALT talks. U.S. calls them "START", for

strategic Arms Reduction — instead of limitation — talks to differentiate from 1979 SALT-2 treaty which President Reagan called "fatally flawed" on grounds that it failed to provide for real reductions.

U.S. proposal: One-third reduction of land-and sea-based warheads on each side, from about 7,500 to 5,000, only half to be land-based, to be followed by reducing missiles to 850. U.S. says it has about 1,700 missiles against 2,350 for Soviet Union. Nuclear bombers would be left for later stage.

Soviet proposal: Both to cut by 25 per cent, to bring total missile and nuclear bomber stocks originally allowed by SALT-2 down to 1,800 on each side. Warheads to be cut substantially to equal levels. All U.S. Cruise missiles to be banned.

### Conference on Security Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

Meeting of 33 Western, Communist and neutral European states plus U.S. and Canada, deadlocked in Madrid mainly over human rights since 1980. Third in series which started with signing of Helsinki final act, a European code of good conduct, in 1975.

Key issue: How to frame acceptable guidelines for later all-European conference on military confidence-building measures, basically how to guard against surprise attack.

Soviet Union says it is willing to extend military checks up to Russia's Ural mountains, but wants Western zone to include parts of Atlantic. Outcome bound up with human rights in Soviet bloc, with Poland's 1981 military crackdown a major problem.

## Stereotypes exist

To the Editor:

In answer to Barbara Davis's letter on Salwa El-Tajer's article on "The West And Arab Image" (Jordan Times, Jan. 22, 1983). At the risk of sounding hair-splitting, I would like to draw Mrs. Davis' attention to a logical inaccuracy. For surely to say that stereotype exists about the Arabs in America is not to stereotype the Americans.

Mrs. Davis might have noble feelings towards the Arabs. The fact remains that the majority of Americans are the willing or unwilling victims of Zionist propaganda. Mrs. Taher was not referring to individual cases. As for all men being brothers, a look on modern—or ancient—history would quickly inform Mrs. Davis on the difference between theory and practice, preaching and reality.

Abeer Zalaitimo,  
P.O. box 5266,  
Amman, Jordan.

## Prince Abdullah shuttle diplomacy fails

## Still no reconciliation between Iraq and Syria

By Khader Nassar  
Reuter

AMMAN — A new round of shuttle diplomacy by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz as apparently failed to bring about a reconciliation between Syria and Iraq.

Long-standing strains between the two neighbours, ruled by rival factions of the Baath Socialist party, have worsened recently as Syria hacks non-Arab Iraq in its oil war with Iraq.

Last year Damascus shut off the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across Syrian territory to Mediterranean ports, causing a heavy drain on Baghdad's war-depleted treasury. In what was widely seen as a conciliation attempt, Prince Abdullah last week shuttled between Baghdad and Damascus, while Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam id separate visits to the Saudi capital Riyadh.

But Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander Ahmed later told the Paris-based Arab-language magazine Al Mustaqbal there was no change in Syria's

relations with Iraq. The war of words between the two countries also shows no sign of abating. Prince Abdullah made a similar attempt to mend fences between Baghdad and Damascus in January last year, without apparent results. The Saudi newspaper Al Madina said the prince's latest efforts were expected to lead to a tripartite summit of the presidents of Syria and Iraq and Saudi King Fahd shortly.

Such a meeting has been a goal of the Saudis since the last Arab summit in Morocco last September, but has not taken place. Reports in the local press speculated that Prince Abdullah's aim may have been to try to persuade Syria to reopen the oil pipeline.

This would relieve Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, which have funnelled billions of dollars to Iraq during the 28-month-old Gulf war, of the burden of making further payments.

### Necessary prelude

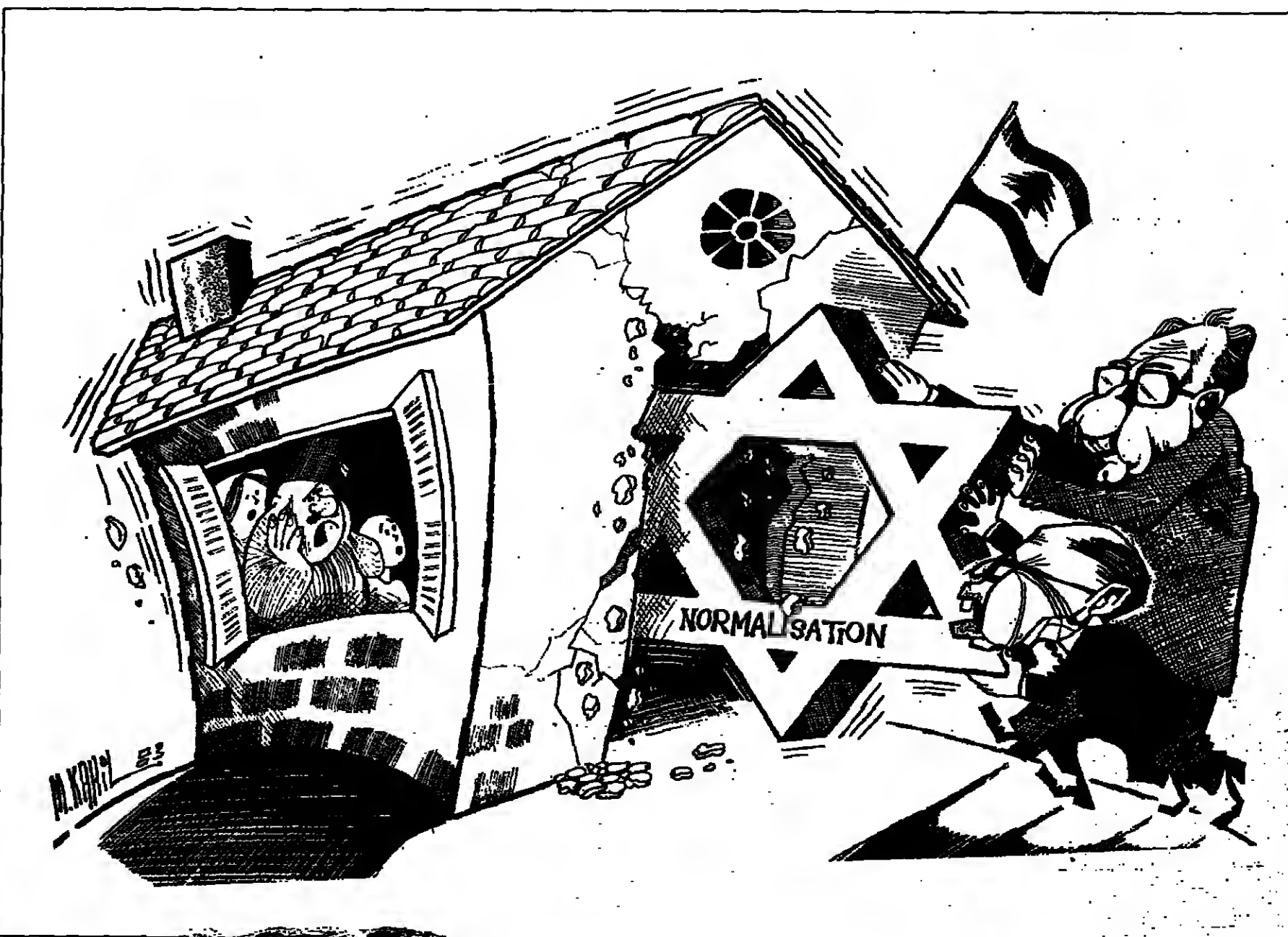
The Saudi peace efforts were also widely seen as a necessary prelude to attempts to end the

Gulf war, a conflict which has defied mediation bids by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Jeddah-based Islamic Conference Organisation.

In previous peace moves, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states have looked to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to use his influence with Tehran's revolutionary leaders. Iran is demanding the payment of war damages and the toppling of the Iraqi government as the price of peace. Iraq has rejected the terms.

Speculation that the prince's diplomatic efforts had stalled again were further strengthened by a meeting in Damascus between ministers from Syria, Iran and Libya, which also hacks Tehran.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus hard on the heels of the prince and was later joined by Libyan Justice Secretary Mohamed Abdul-Qassem Al Zawi. No statement was made after the two ministers conferred with Mr. Khaddam, but Mr. Velayati said before leaving that Syria and Iran held identical views on all issues discussed.





# Deserts -- when the balance breaks down



Egypt's Prof. Mohamed Kassas (above), President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources (IUCN), talks about desertification to John Rowley of People magazine.

The U.N. Conference on desertification five years ago came up with a far better 'plan of action' than most U.N. meetings. The causes of desertification were identified and appropriate remedies proposed. Can you summarise for us what has actually been achieved since this conference?

Well, I think there have been some achievements, but not as many as we had hoped for, mainly because governments do not seem to be capable of making desertification control or reclamation of desertified land into national development priorities. Desertification control does not figure largely in applications for international aid.

I think this is related to what we call the economics of land development, because desertification control and reclamation have become a very expensive business. There is keen competition for investment funds, and the low returns on agricultural development in general and desertification control in particular, make them highly uncompetitive. For example, at present Egypt is embarking on large-scale agricultural development, expanding their agricultural land into the desert. I would estimate that the reclamation costs will be around

££3,000 to ££4,000 per acre. Now £4,000 invested at 12 per cent interest yields nearly £500, but nobody would expect that an owner of one acre of land would be able to make this sum of money in a year. So governments need to provide incentives and heavy subsidies for the process and this is where international aid can help.

Can you say something about the human element in this continuing problem of the dry lands and spread of deserts? Has the situation got worse in human terms in recent years?

Desertification arises through a breakdown in the relationship between man and land. There is a balance that needs to be maintained, and any upset on the negative side or the positive side leads to an upset of the system. Let me give two contrasting examples. In the Sudan desertification is very evident in what we call the gum arabic belt. This is the area between the rainfall lines of 250 mm and 450-500 mm, which is the area of production of gum arabic, the second most important export crop in Sudan. Sudan accounts for more than 80 per cent of the world product of gum arabic, so this is a very important thing. In this area gum arabic is produced by a system of cyclical shifting cultivation,

which is ecologically sound and has existed for millennia.

But over the last 50 years, it has been upset because of population pressure. There are too many people; too much demand. So the fallow years are becoming shorter, and the cultivation period longer. The system breaks down and the land loses its fertility and desertification results. Now here is an example of heavy population pressure overtaxing the resource system.

In Yemen, on the other hand, cultivation is dependent on very intensive terracing of the highlands of Yemen, which needs continuous labour-intensive maintenance. This system of cultivation has been maintained in Yemen for thousands of years, but at present, Yemeni labourers are finding it much more attractive to go and work in the oil-rich countries of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, and hence there is a thinning of the population, shortage of labour, the terraces are neglected, desertification comes in. So this is an example in which the reduction of the population is causing the deterioration of the system because of the lack of labour necessary for work. These two contrasting examples show that we need to maintain a certain balance between population and resource development in these fragile systems of the arid lands.

On balance would you chance your arm and say that the problem is fundamentally one of too many people?

In most instances, it would be too many people requiring too many things. In particular it is too many people requiring too much wood, leading to excessive wood-cutting and the degradation of the woodland. If you go to any of the villages in the Sahel you will see circles of intensive wood-cutting and degradation around them, because people have depleted all the woods nearby and have to go further and further. There is need for more food, so you want to cultivate more. By cultivating more you push your agriculture into areas that are very fragile and should not be cultivated, and kept as grass rangelands. This means that you are reducing the land available for livestock, and so increasing the intensity of grazing, causing further desertification.

There are people who say the real cause of the Sahel famine was the interference with natural systems of migration; that the development of new water holes, interfered with natural population distribution patterns, and led to

overgrazing which really caused the problem.

I think there is only a grain of truth in this, because in the Sudan it was not local degradation -- it was much broader. Desertification there was initiated in years of high rainfall, when people expanded agriculture into areas they should not cultivate, and when the drought came these areas had no natural plant cover. It was already ploughed and read for wheat to grow.

Another factor in this area is the population increase that takes place when nomadic people begin to settle. Let us look at what has happened in the Northern states of Nigeria since the beginning of this century. There are two ethnic groups, the sedentary Hausa and the migratory Fulani, who carried out continuous tribal wars among themselves, as would happen between any sedentary group and any nomadic group. Then as the wars finished, people began to settle, and when people began to settle, population started to increase. There are greater demands, greater impacts, and the system begins to break down.

Another factor -- a positive one is the development of improved veterinary sciences and services and improved livestock breeds, which had led to an increase in the livestock population. In this area of Northern Nigeria between 1925 and 1965 the animal stock increased from 4 million to 10 million head, and at the same time the area available to grazing was becoming smaller because of the expansion of agriculture. Simi-

larly, improved health services to the people are responsible for increases in human population.

If one of the major causes is the steady increase of population and we all know that some of these areas, such as Kenya, have very rapid population growth, what is the solution? FAO studies on carrying capacity show that even with high inputs in some of these dry areas, it is unlikely that the carrying capacity can increase fast enough to support the population. The solution in all this is a combination of population planning, surely, and the integrated development of resources. If you want to develop your livestock resources, you must have a certain area with some irrigated pasture, using whatever water is available in little rivers for underground water resources. Then you have your livestock within the natural ranches, kept there within the carrying capacity of the system: in the appropriate number, for the appropriate length of time, and in the right type of season.

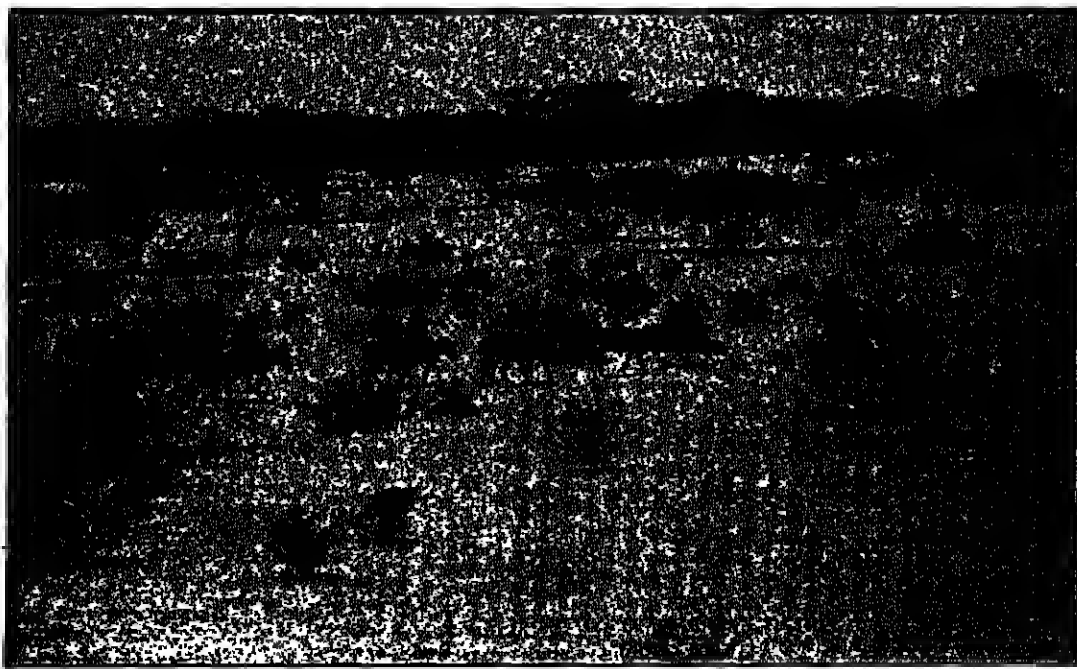
Then for the rest of the year you move all your livestock with the people into a sedentary settled area of irrigated agriculture, with irrigated pasture. This is exactly what is happening now in Australia and the United States. In any big ranch in Australia there is one bit of irrigated pasture near a river and an area which is a ranch. In the States, they replace the irrigated pasture with the feed lots. You keep your animals in the natural ranches for only a season. You need to release the pressure by some additional means

and this is the integration between feed lot/ranch in the States, or irrigated/natural pasture in Australia.

Now this system need to be incorporated into national integrated development, and in many instances in Africa, for instance, this cannot be done within the political boundary of nations. There is a need to make the livestock industry transnational, and to use all the water that is available and really mobilise the whole region.

In this way you can increase carrying capacity and feed the people. So I think the answer is a combination between integrated development of resources on a large scale, including transboundary and transnational development of natural resources -- and of course control of population. But you cannot control your population without social cultural development, including, in particular in my thinking, the emancipation of women -- emancipation of women meaning continuous participation of women in the system of production, because as I see it, imported technologies in agriculture are tending to push women out of the system of production.

And when it comes to population planning, each nation should see to it that within its plans there is a target population. There must be a ceiling for every population which is worked towards. You can't let population increase indefinitely without relating it to the resource base and to development plans. That is irresponsible.



Overcultivation of gum arabic trees in Sudan has meant more desert encroachment

## Randa Habib's CORNER

### Nocturnal hazards

Once again I'm unfortunately compelled to talk about the works carried out on the roads. It looks as though I can never talk enough about this subject. Streets constantly looking like a building site do not surprise us anymore. In fact we know all the holes by heart and try to avoid them.

The problem is however when you take a road for the first time... at night. Then, you are in for some surprises. In theory, one should be able to drive without mishap, in almost complete darkness. This is not easy, however, because you only realise there is a hole once you are in it.

For people who enjoy nocturnal drives and who like to discover their city, their innocent hobby can have disastrous consequences on their car and on their person too.

If you have enough courage, drive one day or better still one night) on the Naour road or on the road that leads to the new Airport. You will surely see at least one car vertically mounted on a heap of gravel. I have personally seen two upturned cars simultaneously on each side of the road. The scene had something funny and fearful at the same time.

The reason is simple -- the driver had not "guessed" that works were being carried out.

Would it be asking too much if we just thought of putting up signs to indicate to the drivers the existence of those road works...? Just a light or a luminous sign would help avoid so many accidents.

## Citizens' safety must come first

By Hashem Khreisat  
Al Ra'i Columnist

The setting-up of a "Jordan food department" under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and other concerned government institutions is an important step to be looked forward to. The Jordanian citizen needs to be protected by scrupulous observation of food-stuff. The absence of this has resulted in real health problems through public consumption of out-of-date foods or food originally produced for non-human consumption.

Among the main reasons for this nation-wide problem is the multiplicity of government departments responsible for food safety. When an offence presents itself, each of these sides tries to blame the others. Use of inedible food has occurred so frequently that something should be done to put an end to the problem.

The re-assessment of obligatory standard specifications for local and imported

food products, an aspect dealt with at present theoretically, particularly for canned foods and flour, is an encouraging step on the path to setting-up the necessary department. The new department, along with the Directorate of Standards and Measurements at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce should see to it that the re-assessed specifications, are actually adhered to by vendors.

We hope the proposed "Jordan food department" will not take long, through endless planning and consideration, to come to life especially as there are many concerned parties who might like to take part in its creation. What is really more important is the citizen's safety and the guaranteeing of edible food-stuffs, without having to live in fear of getting it wrong as a result of the absence of an authorised and responsible official body.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 ..... Koran  
04:30 ..... Cartoons  
05:10 ..... The Munch Bunch  
05:30 ..... News Summary  
06:00 ..... Big Blue Marble  
06:30 ..... Local Programme  
06:30 ..... News in Arabic  
06:30 ..... Arabic Series  
06:30 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 ..... French Programme  
07:00 ..... News in French  
07:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
07:30 ..... French Benjamin  
07:30 ..... Eight is Enough  
08:00 ..... News in English  
08:15 ..... Movie of the Week "Sergeant Ryker"

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM  
at parity on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:05 ..... Pop Session  
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England were eventually all out for 208 off their allotted 41 overs

**Off-spinner Eddie Hemmings, playing his first one-day match**

England play New Zealand in Adelaide on Friday in the next Cup match.

Pakistan have an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the six-test series, the

close Tuesday were Yashpal Sharma oo 63 and Dilip Vengsarkar on one. Earlier 88 minutes had been lost through bad light.

usually gets away with a lot of things, and the referee can keep his eyes on the quarterback."

"It used to be five yards for delay of game, but we're trying to clamp down on this," Hindman

United States. "They used literacy tests to deny us the right to vote. Then they want to use stan-

**18 Biblical  
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60 — Tin Tin**

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**Mrs. Thelma Pereira**  
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**bringing their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:**

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Rohrl, winner in 1980 and minutes behind Rohrl.

Early leader Stig Blomqvist of Sweden, fourth overnight, moved up one place in his four-wheel drive Audi Quattro but was over

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### Chairman-Central Tendering Committee

**Tel. 44962. 24668.**

The consular Section is open to the public 8:00 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sunday thru Thursday.

هكذا قالوا له



## ECONOMY

## France calls on EEC to respond to U.S.-Egypt deal

BRUSSELS (R) — France called on the European Community Tuesday to respond to what it called an aggressive American move to sell subsidised flour to Egypt.

Mr. Andre Chandernagor, French minister of European affairs, told journalists he had asked the European Commission to find an appropriate response to the deal, which pushed European and especially French sellers out of the lucrative Egyptian market for a year.

Commission Vice-President Willem Hafkamp told him the Commission would do as he asked, he said.

The United States announced last week that it was selling Egypt one million tonnes of subsidised flour.

U.S. officials described it as retaliation against the 10-nation Community's food export policies, which the Americans say give unfair subsidies to farmers.

After talks in Washington earlier this month, the Commission's Agriculture Director Claud Vilain told Community governments that prospects for avoiding a transatlantic conflict over agriculture seemed better.

But Mr. Chandernagor, speaking on the second day of a Community foreign ministers meeting, said the Egyptian deal clearly

showed that the atmosphere had not really improved.

He called the American sale aggressive and said the Community now had to pick up the gauntlet.

"Nobody wants a trade war, most of all France, but we cannot let this move go unanswered," he said.

The Reagan administration says the Community's subsidies are used to push American farmers out of their traditional markets, and has lodged a complaint about flour exports in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Community traditionally sells about 700,000 tonnes of flour each year to Egypt and officials say the American deal closes the market to European traders for the next 12 months.

The U.S. flour deal was particularly unexpected here because Washington had hinted strongly that any retaliation against the Community would involve dairy products.

Meanwhile the European Community agreed Tuesday to open talks with Mediterranean countries whose economies and political situation could be affected when Spain and Portugal join the Common Market, officials said.

The officials said foreign ministers agreed to a French proposal to hold the talks parallel to entry negotiations with Spain and Portugal to avoid hurting their economies.

Cyprus, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel and, to a lesser degree, Turkey and Yugoslavia depend heavily on exports of fruit, vegetables, eggs and olive oil to the 10-nation Community under favourable trading agreements.

But studies show that once Spain and Portugal join, expected by about 1986, the Community will have a surplus of such products and the Mediterranean suppliers might have to seek new markets.

Many Community officials say the only markets they might be able to find would be in the Soviet bloc, creating a possible dependence on Communist countries.

Mr. Chandernagor told reporters that the Community's executive commission had been asked to suggest ways of avoiding such destabilisation and of holding talks with the Mediterranean countries.

He also said a number of other issues regarding Spanish and Portuguese entry had been discussed Tuesday, including textiles, Community investment, duties on cars and the free movement of Portuguese workers in the Community.

The Community has proposed a seven-year transition period to allow Portuguese workers to move freely in the Community but Luxembourg, where foreigners account for almost one third of the population, wants to be considered a special case.

Further talks on the issue would be held in the next two months, officials said.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities turned mixed after early gains in quiet trading as sterling continued steady and uncertainty remained following the inconclusive OPEC meeting, dealers said.

In oils B.P. and Shell were unchanged on balance at 318 and 410 respectively after early rises. Among leading industrials Plessey was unchanged at 564 after 574 and Distillers was up 3p at 252. The F.T. index at 1500 Wednesday was up 0.7 at 614.9.

Blue Circle fell 3p to 420 and Aberthaw shed 60p at 540 on fears that the agreed merger might be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Gold and North American shares were higher. Government bonds were quietly firmer, though off the highs, on the back of sterling's strength against the dollar with gains extending to ¾ point in longer dated issues, dealers said.

Associated Diaries was up 10p at 158 after interim figures at the top end of market expectations while Mercantile House Holdings firmed 35p at 735 after Tuesday's interims. Breweries were firm with Guinness up 3p at 116 after Tuesday's annuals.

In firmer banks Natwest was up 10p at 510 while Lloyds and Midland were up 8p at 418 and 323 respectively. Life insurances were weak with losses of 2p common.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5457/67	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2340/43	Canadian dollars
	2.4160/70	West German marks
	2.6535/45	Dutch guilders
	1.9835/50	Swiss francs
	47.27/32	Belgian francs
	6.8460/8510	French francs
	1387.50/1388.50	Italian lire
	234.65/80	Japanese yen
	7.3810/60	Swedish crowns
	7.1250/1300	Norwegian crowns
	8.4680/4780	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	488.25/489.25	U.S. dollars

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Kuwait may cut oil prices

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwait Wednesday hinted it might cut its oil price unless other members of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) stopped giving discounts. OPEC faces a growing crisis after oil ministers failed to agree on sharing the glutted market at weekend talks in Geneva. Indonesia's Finance Minister Ali Wardhana and Oil Minister Subroto were in Jeddah Wednesday after talks in Riyadh Tuesday with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

## Dollar falls on currency markets

LONDON (R) — The dollar fell on world currency markets Tuesday, including a drop of nearly six yen in Tokyo, on expectations of further declines in U.S. interest rates, dealers said. They said President Reagan's call Tuesday night for lower interest rates and his announcement of measures to cut U.S. budget deficits would put further pressure on the central bank to liberalise its money policy. Sterling rose in London against all major currencies after its recent sharp losses. The Bank of England's trade-weighted index, based on a basket of currencies of Britain's major trading partners with a 1975 base of 100, opened at 81.2 after closing Tuesday at 81.0.

## Ethiopia allows joint ventures

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia's left-wing military government has issued a proclamation allowing the formation of joint ventures backed by 51 per cent of Ethiopian public capital and 49 per cent of foreign private or public capital. The proclamation, coming eight years after the nationalisation of most privately-owned Ethiopian firms, was intended to develop the national economy, generate foreign exchange and create jobs, officials said. Under the proclamation, joint ventures on new projects would be exempt from income tax for five years. Thereafter, they would be subject to 40 per cent tax on their taxable income.

## Philippines tightens wage transfers

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos, in a move to ease the country's balance of payments deficit, has instituted penalties against Filipino overseas workers who fail to remit part of their salaries to local banks, labour ministry officials said Wednesday. They said the penalties, contained in an order strengthening rules on mandatory remittance of overseas wages, are repatriation of a worker at his own expense and non-renewal of passports and employment contracts. Doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, nurses and other professionals must now send home 70 per cent of their monthly pay, up from the previous 50 per cent. Other contract workers follow the old rule—70 per cent for seaman and construction workers and 50 per cent for domestics and others.

## Japan hopes to ease import policy

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday his government hoped to put forward a bill aimed at further easing the country's non-tariff barriers to imports. Mr. Nakasone said he had ordered a task force led by chief cabinet secretary Mr. Masaharu Gotoda to present a report by the end of March on further measures to simplify import procedures and to ease Japan's safety and operating standards.

## Brazil cuts pay rises

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil has cut its six-monthly inflation-linked pay rises to workers in the last of major economic changes agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a planning ministry spokesman said. The changes enable Brazil to apply for a \$4.9 billion emergency IMF loan. Rises for the lowest paid, earning up to three times the official minimum wage, would now merely keep pace with increases in the consumer price index, the spokesman said. Workers in higher pay brackets will receive rises below the rise in the consumer price index.

## France moves to help 'new poor'

PARIS (R) — The French government, faced with a growing army of destitute, homeless and hungry people in Paris and other large cities, Wednesday announced a list of measures aimed at fighting a new breed of poverty.

At its weekly cabinet meeting, the government drafted a plan for aiding the groups least able to cash in on social benefit—single mothers, the long-term unemployed, the insufficiently educated.

The poverty problem has grown dramatically in France in recent years, largely due to worsening unemployment which now stands at two million.

Half a million people are officially listed as living in unsanitary dwellings, requests for aid from charities have more than

doubled in the past three years, and the salvation army recently revived distribution of soup in the streets of Paris.

On Monday, eight French charity organisations sent delegates to the Elysee Palace to confer with President Francois Mitterrand on how best to help the increasing number of aid seekers who have become known here as "the new poor".

According to the aid groups, the profile of people being assisted has changed to include a new community of unfortunate, strikingly different from France's traditional beggars and tramps.

The new poor, the aid groups say, suddenly find themselves in inextricable situations due to temporary handicaps such as the loss of a job, illness, the break-up of a family.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1983

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good time to observe the progress you have made in the past and to draw up new plans for greater progress in the future. Strive for success and happiness.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Go to the right sources for information you need. Take time to visit with friends and relieve tensions you are under.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You may find it difficult to handle monetary affairs early in the day but later they work out fine for you. Be wise.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Radical changes may be required to gain your most cherished aims at this time. Be sure to improve your appearance.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Make a deep study of what is really important in your life and then go after your aims in a positive manner.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Friends cannot be of much help to you during the day, but can be relied upon in the evening. Much pleasure is yours tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Follow every rule and regulation that applies to you today and gain the respect of others. Be poised at all times.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Situations may not work out as fast as you would like at this time, but don't force matters, or you could get into trouble.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Compose yourself so that sudden situations today will not get the best of you. The evening can be a most happy one.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Try to please others as much as possible today and avoid unpleasantness. Take time to meditate.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be careful in the handling of important work at this time. Talking risks could bring trouble at this time.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't permit anyone to force you into some situation that you know is not right for you. Be poised at all times today.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Express your fine ability when called upon to do so today and please higher-ups. Come to a fine accord with associates.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be one who can easily get along well with others, so be sure to give the best education you can afford and future success is assured. Give ethical training early in life. Sports are a must in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1983

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good time to consider the problems and perplexities that face you, and to plan a better way to operate in the days ahead. Take positive steps to gain your most cherished aims.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Study your financial status and make plans to have more security in the future. Find a better way to be more productive at work.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You want to have more abundance in the future but make sure your plans are practical. Relax at home tonight.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Don't do anything at this time that could jeopardize your fine reputation. Sidestep one who is detrimental to your progress.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You are tempted to be too extravagant now, so take right steps to control this. Clear up whatever is in error.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Contact a most successful person who can give you good ideas. Avoid the social today and concentrate on business affairs.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Forget ideas of expansion right now and take care of problems at hand. Take pains to handle routine tasks in an effective manner.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Make sure to carry through with promises you have made. Keep busy at tasks that could bring you increased income.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Applying yourself with more vigor at this time can result in added income. Don't neglect to pay an important bill.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Use your ability to solve a difficult problem. You have excellent judgment now and can easily gain your aims.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Strive to be more efficient at work and have more rapport with co-workers. Be more serious and get good results.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Study whatever has been puzzling you in the past and come up with the right answer. Your hunches are accurate now.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Be sure not to invest more than you can afford or you could regret it later. Take modern treatments to improve your health.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be a clever person who can solve problems easily and should be given as fine an education as possible to make the most of this quality. There is musical ability in this chart. Teach good manners early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## U.K. business leaders call for aid to industry

LONDON (R) — Business leaders called Wednesday for aid to industry rather than personal tax cuts in Britain's annual budget on March 15, widely expected to be the last before a general election.

Although an election does not have to be held until May 1984, politicians and commentators are forecasting that it could come any time after this June, and some predict tax cuts aimed at gaining popularity for Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) employers' organisation Wednesday suggested a £2.6 billion (\$4 billion) package of measures to make industry more competitive and profitable.

The CBI urged the chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), Sir Geoffrey Howe, to concentrate budget relief on business rather than individuals as the best way to boost output, jobs and industry.

## Egypt orders foreign firms to recruit local manpower

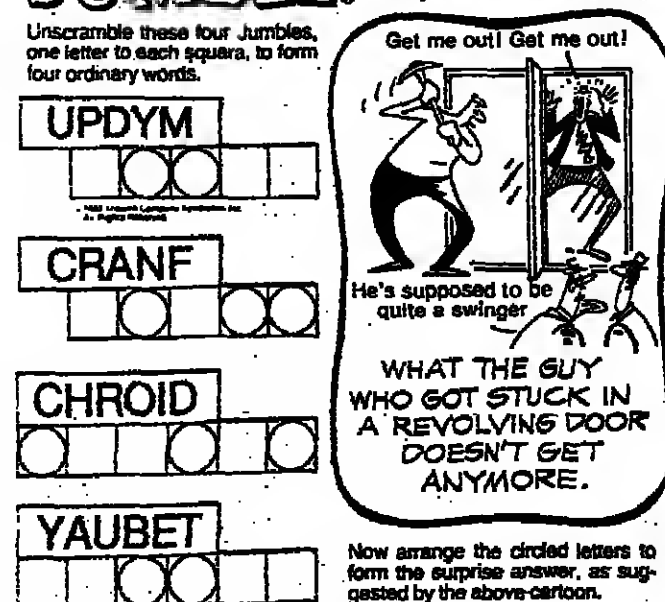
CAIRO (R) — Foreign companies operating in Egypt were instructed to limit employment of expatriates to only 10 per cent of the total working force, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Wednesday.

Egyptian minister of manpower Mr. Saad Mohammad Ahmad was quoted by MENA as saying that a new set of regulations were issued which stipulate that: "Foreign experts at any organisation should not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of its working force giving Egyptians first priority."

## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



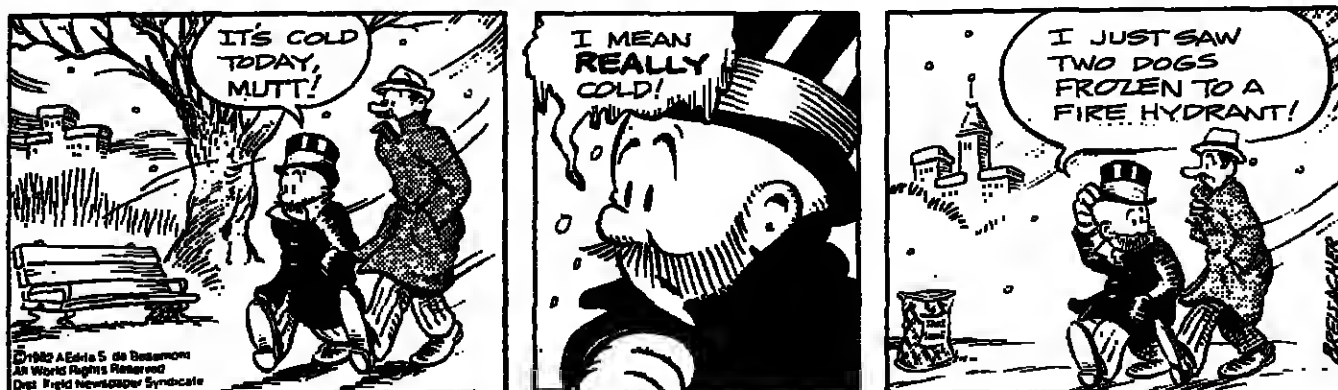
Answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMACK CRAZY PRIMED NOODLE.  
Answer: What happened when he accidentally pulled the altitude stick?—IT MADE HIM "SOAR"

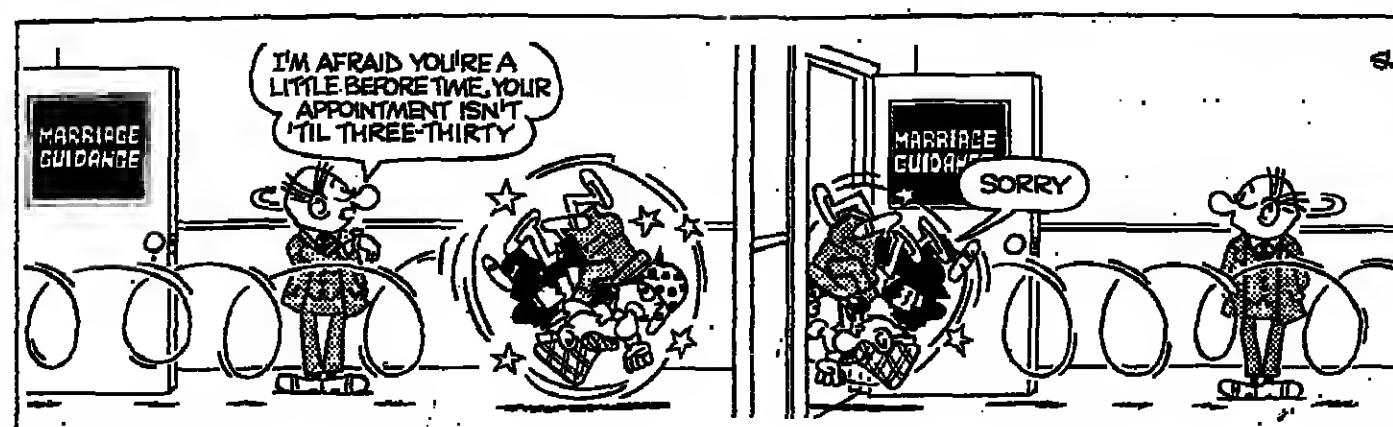
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





## WORLD

## Flying telescope launched successfully by NASA

VANDENBERG AIR BASE, California (R) — A three-nation infrared "flying telescope" was launched into orbit 900 kilometres above the earth Tuesday night to scan secrets of the universe never before seen by man.

## Iran executes 22 guerrillas

LONDON (R) — Twenty-two left guerrillas were executed in the Caspian Sea resort of Amol Tuesday night for armed rebellion against Iran's clerical leadership, Tehran Radio said.

They were members of the Union of Iranian Communists who took over parts of the town last year in several days of violent clashes with revolutionary guards. The guerrillas went before a firing squad in the presence of relatives of guardsmen killed in the clashes.

## Court rebuffs British Labour

LONDON (R) — In a court case which could affect the timing and decide the outcome of Britain's next general election, the opposition Labour Party has lost an appeal against revision of the country's electoral boundaries.

Opposition leader Michael Foot and three frontbench parliamentary colleagues have been battling through the courts to forestall the redrawing of the country's political map.

Their suit was rejected by a lower court in December, and the court of appeal upheld that verdict Tuesday. They have one week to

decide whether to appeal to the house of lords.

Political commentators estimate that Labour would lose about 30 additional seats on the new boundaries, drawn up by an independent commission.

Although opinion polls indicate that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government could win an election held now on the old boundaries, politicians say it is almost unthinkable that she would go to the country before Labour's court case is concluded.

whether the legal abolition of the dowry would in practice stop parents making marriage settlements on their daughters.

Substantial dowries — land for farmers' daughters and often new apartment for the daughters of the middle class — are a widespread and deeply ingrained custom in Greece.

But supporters of the new law said they wanted to stop people viewing marriage as a commercial transaction.

Technically, a woman can now sue her husband for not giving equal weight to her views on matters affecting their children, like education.

Other provisions raise the minimum age when women can marry from 14 to 18, and allow married women to retain their maiden name.

The new law also reforms the old inheritance rights, whereby illegitimate children did not inherit as big a proportion of their parents' property as legitimate ones. Now they are brought into line with legitimate children.

Church sources say a major split has developed within Greece's powerful orthodox church between prelates who strongly oppose the divorce reform and those who do not.

An opposition deputy, Nikos Katsaros, criticised the government for not consulting the church before drafting the law. For centuries, both under the Ottoman empire and under Ottoman Turkish rule, the church had total power in matters of divorce in Greece.

not even known to be in space," a spokesman for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said.

The telescope, a \$180 million British-U.S.-Dutch project named IRAS (Infrared Astronomical Satellite) was fired into space aboard a U.S. delta rocket as dusk fell at Vandenberg air base.

The three metre-long telescope, taking up almost all the room of the four-metre-long space craft, soared straight up into the clouds, a glowing white flame from the base of the rocket leaving behind a black trail.

One hour and 20 minutes after liftoff, the rocket passed over the Rutherford and Appleton Laboratory at Chilton, 32 kilometres south of Oxford, England, to receive its first command from earth during its seven-month mission.

"Everything went according to the book. It was really thrilling," the manager of the Dutch part of the project, Dr. Jan de Koonen, said. "For seven years we had

taught the satellite what to do, and it did it."

Dr. Barry Martin of the British project team said: "Everything worked perfectly. We were delighted."

A protective hood over the silver and gold telescope is due to be ejected on Sunday and, after another week of checks, the instrument will begin its survey of the heavens.

"The telescope is the first of its kind to work above the earth's atmosphere and it will detect infrared, or heat radiation, clues from space objects hidden from earth by clouds of dust and gas which ordinary telescopes could not penetrate," the NASA spokesman said.

Britain is responsible for tracking the satellite and providing other support, the Netherlands for the manufacture and testing of the spacecraft and the U.S. managed the development of the telescope.

In addition, 27 astronomers from the three countries will assess the materials sent back to earth by the craft.

SEME, Nigeria (R) — Thousands of Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria have massed inside neighbouring Benin, with the border into Togo, the next hurdle on their homeward journey, still closed.

The scene at the frontier was like a refugee camp with hundreds of men, women and children arriving in buses overloaded with passengers and goods.

Benin opened the crossing at Seme, 80 kilometres west of Lagos, last Sunday evening after thousands had set up camp on the Nigerian side.

At least one million Ghanaians deemed to be illegal aliens have been given until next weekend to leave Nigeria.

Along with expelled illegal aliens from 14 other members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) they face a difficult land journey home.

Chena closed its land borders with neighbouring Togo, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta last September, saying the action was necessary to stop drug trafficking.

Benin had said no Ghanaians would be allowed to cross until Ghana reopened its own borders, but later appeared to relent.

Once inside Benin the Ghanaians faced protracted haggling with bus owners charging four times the normal fare to make the 200 kilometre trip to the Togo border.

Benin officials said Togo would refuse to let them in until Ghana reopened its frontiers.

While those with money joined a huge bargaining throng in a car park near the border, others slept by the roadside, some saying they hoped some government would send trucks to take them on their way.

Diplomats in Nigeria said there was serious concern for their safety and robberies and attacks had been reported.

A family of six told Reuters they had been waiting at the border for five days and were running out of the food and money.

Youths from the Nigerian city of Benin, southeast of Lagos, were wearing red ribbons, to signify they felt in danger.

One man and his seven cousins who had worked at a steel plant at Ajakouta, north of Lagos, said they were attacked in the night by men with knives who took their money. But there were few other eyewitness accounts of violence.

According to some local observers the Ghanaians have been expelled to create more jobs for Nigerians in the run-up to national and presidential elections.

it had requested Altmann's extradition from Bolivia the previous May. A month before the West German announcement, Altmann made headlines when he became the first non-government figure to be received by Bolivia's then new military president, Gen. Guido Vidales.

Gen. Vidales's term was short-lived and there were reports in October from the southeastern Bolivian city of Santa Cruz that Altmann had fled the country, apparently for fear of being extradited by the new leftist-led government of President Hernan Siles Zuzao.

That story proved incorrect and sources close to the new government said on Oct. 15 that he was still in the country.

France has made no fresh effort to seek Altmann's extradition since the supreme court case failed in La Paz, but the foreign ministry says it supports Bonn's latest attempt.

## Naples protests against the Camorra

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Some 100,000 small businesses in the Naples area Wednesday began a two-day strike to protest against the protection rackets of the Camorra, the Naples Mafia, which shop owners say is driving them out of business.

Shops, bars, garages and restaurants planned to stay closed Wednesday and Thursday, with only hotels and some dispensing chemists due to stay open.

About 87 per cent of small businesses pay protection money, according to statistics compiled by their local association.

Fearing "accidents" if they report the extortion, the business people have long kept quiet and paid up.

Small business people say they cannot hope to offer jobs or comparable wages while paying huge sums for protection.

The local small traders association recently called in Interior Ministry Virginia Rognoni to discuss their plight, explain their strike and ask for official help.

They asked Mr. Rognoni to allow them to report incidents of extortion to the police without giving their names, in the hope of avoiding reprisals.

The body of a man shot in a mafia-style execution was found Wednesday in the town of Casavatore near Naples, bringing the death toll in the Naples area underworld to 26 so far this year, police said.

Giovanni Caputo, 30, was found with his arms handcuffed behind his back and a bullet in his head.

In a separate incident, a young protection racketeer was shot dead by police Tuesday after he allegedly opened fire on them on the outskirts of Naples. An accomplice was wounded, police said.

Mobilisation against the Camorra should be spurred on in February, when union leaders are expected to join a national demonstration of students in Naples against organised crime.

The Camorra is likely to face another setback later this year when 150 gangster suspects go on mass trial.

His wife's sister in the United States had guaranteed to meet his expenses and he did not need foreign exchange, he said. His passport was seized when the military overthrew the Bhutto government in 1977.

Several leaders of Mr. Bhutto's banned Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) including his widow Nusrat, have recently been allowed to go abroad for medical treatment.

Benazir, who was arrested in March 1981 and had been detained in various high security prisons, is now under house arrest in Karachi.

Marx estate, alleged that Miss Fleming obtained cash, two homes and other gifts from Marx by exerting excessive influence over him.

Mr. Ballou said Miss Fleming's alleged death threat took place in Marx's bedroom when she was attempting to phish for sign checks. "It was a constant aggravation to her that he wouldn't sign checks," he said.

The ex-husband's lawyer said that Miss Fleming repeatedly told Marx she would put him into a nursing home.

## Ex-Bhutto aide wants treatment abroad

KARACHI (R) — A former Pakistani minister said Wednesday he had asked the military government to lift a travel ban on him so that he could receive medical treatment in the United States.

Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, law and parliamentary affairs minister in the government of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said he needed coronary bypass

surgery.

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## Court told now Groucho was threatened by woman

LOS ANGELES (R) — The companion of Groucho Marx threatened to kill him for not obeying her orders, a former chief housekeeper for the late comedian testified.

Marx, who died five years ago aged 86, was very afraid of Erna Fleming, his companion for the final seven years of his life, ex-housekeeper John Ballou said.

"She wasn't a total vampire, but there was no fun in their relationship," Mr. Ballou told a court in Los Angeles Tuesday.

Mr. Ballou, who worked for Marx from March 1975 until Jan. 1977, was witness for the Bank of America which is suing Miss Fleming for \$1.68 million.

The bank, administrator of the

Marx estate, alleged that Miss Fleming obtained cash, two homes and other gifts from Marx by exerting excessive influence over him.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Over 5,000 Poles want to emigrate

WARSAW (R) — More than 5,000 Poles, including 1,429 people interned during the martial law period, have applied to emigrate since March last year, government spokesman Jerzy Urban told a press conference. But Mr. Urban said out of 4,510 people to whom passports were offered only 1,079, including 300 former internees plus their families, had actually left the country. This was partly because Western states were applying strict conditions on granting visas, he added. Last February the authorities said ex-internees would be allowed to leave the country if they wished. Internment was ended on Dec. 23, a week before martial law was suspended. None of the most prominent figures of the Solidarity trade union, whose political challenge prompted the military takeover, has left.

## Sandinistas arrest deputy minister

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista authorities have arrested Deputy Justice Minister Alberto Gomez Ortega on suspicion of leaking state secrets and smuggling industrial machinery out of the country, the interior ministry said. Ministry spokesman Elmer Rodriguez told a press conference here that Gomez had been under arrest since Dec. 11, when he was stripped of his post. According to the interior ministry, Gomez dismantled a bakery he owned in Managua and smuggled it piecemeal across the border into Costa Rica where he intended to open a new bakery.

## U.S. court rebuffs administration

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Supreme Court, in a major rebuff to the Reagan administration, has refused to review a controversial 1971 ruling on mandatory busing. The court rejected without comment a Justice Department request that it modify the ruling, under which local courts can order the busing of students to distant schools to overcome racial segregation. The administration argued that the practice has often proved ineffective in promoting racial balance, has needlessly disrupted schools and neighbourhoods and has caused many whites to leave the public school system. As an alternative, it has proposed getting black and white students to mingle voluntarily by establishing advanced schools in predominantly black neighbourhoods and schools stressing basic skills in white areas. But civil rights organizations and the government's own commission on civil rights have rejected that plan as a return to the "separate but equal" schools envisaged in 1954.

## Rotting cheese upsets Swedish police

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (R) — A tonne of stinking goats cheese is rotting in a Swedish police station, to the discomfort of local officers, while authorities ponder whether it is needed as evidence. A police detective Svante Sundberg said a dairy had alleged that a driver employed to dispose of a 50 tonne consignment of cheese damaged in a fire and declared unfit for human consumption had sold large amounts instead. He said his officers in this northwest Swedish town could not dump the rotting evidence until local authorities and the district court decided whether charges would be pressed. "The whole of this story stinks. We must have a decision before the rats get here," he told Reuters.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

## BIRD WATCHING

By Bert K. Kraus

- ACROSS  
1 Sharp return  
2 Cuckoo  
3 Thrush, her  
4 Sparrow  
5 Wren, e.g.  
6 Raven  
7 Sparrow hawk  
8 Starling  
9 House sparrow  
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11 Starling  
12 Starling  
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## Diagrammes

19 X 19, by H.R. Bennett

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## CRYPTOGRAMS

1. CARABETEDO OMENDUR TERFIN ER KDT UC

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EDUR.

2. CARABETEDO OMENDUR TERFIN ER KDT UC

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EDUR.

3. CARABETEDO OMENDUR TERFIN ER KDT UC

NIIT YDFMUKI, DY DP E THIOEDUAT TUYD

EDUR.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

AK74 VA93 06 AK873

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 Pass 1 Pass

What do you bid now?

Q2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

AK74 VA93 06 AK873

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 Pass 1 Pass

What do you bid now?

Q3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

AK74 VA93 06 AK873

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 Pass 1 Pass

What do you bid now?

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